

REV

What will not ambition and revenge defend to. *Milton.*
 The fatyr in a rage
 Forgets his bus'ness is to laugh and bite,
 And will of death and dire revenges write. *Dryden.*
 Draco, the Athenian lawgiver, granted an impunity to any
 person that took revenge upon an adulterer. *Broom.*
 REVENGEFUL. *adj.* [from *revenge*.] Vindictive; full of re-
 venge; full of vengeance.

May my hands
 Never brandish more revengeful steel
 Over the glittering helmet of my foe. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
 If thy revengeful heart cannot forgive,
 Lo! here I lend thee this sharp-pointed sword,
 Which hide in this true breast. *Shakep. Richard III.*
 Into my borders now Jarbas falls,
 And my revengeful brother scales the walls. *Denham.*
 Repenting England, this revengeful day,
 To Philip's manes did an off'ring bring. *Dryden.*

REVENGEFULLY. *adv.* [from *revengful*.] Vindictively.
 He smil'd revengefully, and leap'd
 Upon the floor; thence gazing at the skies,
 His eye-balls fiery red, and glowing vengeance;
 Gods I accuse you not. *Dryden and Lee's Oedipus.*

REVENGER. *n. s.* [from *revenge*.] One who revenges; one who wreaks his own or another's injuries.

May be, that better reason will assuage
 The rash revenger's heat; words, well dispos'd,
 Have secret pow'r to appease enflam'd rage. *Fairy Queen.*

I do not know,
 Wherefore my father should revengers want,
 Having a son and friends. *Shakep. Ant. and Cleop.*

So shall the great revenger ruin
 Him and his issue, by a dreadful fate. *Sandys's Paraphrase.*
 Morocco's monarch
 Had come in person, to have seen and known
 The injur'd world's revenger and his own. *Waller.*

2. One who punishes crimes
 What government can be imagined, without judicial pro-
 ceedings? and what methods of judicature, without a reli-
 gious oath, which supposes an omniscient being, as conscious
 to its falsehood or truth, and a revenger of perjury. *Bentley.*

REVENGEMENT. *n. s.* [from *revenge*.] Vengeance; return of an injury.

It may dwell
 In her son's flesh to mind revengement,
 And be for all chaste dames an endless monument. *F. &.*

By the perforce of the same verse, vagabond is understood
 for such a one as travelleth in fear of revengement. *Raleigh.*

REVENGINGLY. *adv.* [from *revenging*.] With vengeance; vindictively.

I've bely'd a lady,
 The prince of this country; and the air on't
 Revengingly enflees me. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

REVENUE. *n. s.* [from *revenue*, Fr.] Its accent is uncertain. In-
 come; annual profits received from lands or other funds.
 They privily send over unto them the revenues, wherewith
 they are there maintained. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

She bears a duke's revenues on her back,
 And in her heart scorns our poverty. *Shakep. Hen. VI.*

Only I retain
 The name and all th' addition to a king;
 The sway, revenue, beloved sons, be yours. *Shakep.*

Many offices are of so small revenue, as not to furnish
 a man with what is sufficient for the support of his life. *Temple.*

If the woman could have been contented with golden eggs,
 she might have kept that revenue on still. *LeStrange.*

His vassals easy, and the owner blest,
 They pay a trifle, and enjoy the rest;
 Not to a nation's revenues are paid;
 The servant's faults are on the master laid. *Swift.*

To REVERB. *v. a.* [from *reverberare*, Lat.] To strike against; to reverberate. Not in use.

Reverberate thy state, with better judgment check
 This hideous rashness;
 The youngest daughter does not love thee least;
 Nor are those empty hearted, whose loud found
 Reverbs no hollowness. *Shakep. King Lear.*

REVERBERANT. *adj.* [from *reverberans*, Lat.] Refounding; beat-
 ing back. The reading in the following passage should be, I
 think, *reverberant*.

Hollow your name to the reverberate hills,
 And make the babbling gossip of the air
 Cry out, Olivia! *Shakep. Twelfth Night.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. a.* [from *reverbero*, Lat. *reverberor*, Fr.]
 1. To beat back.

Start
 An echo with the clamour of thy drum,
 And ev'n at hand a drum is ready brad'd,
 That shall reverberate all as well as thine. *Shakep. K. John.*

Nor doth he know them for aught,
 Till he behold them formed in th' applause
 Where they're extended; which, like an arch, reverberates
 The sound again. *Shakep.*

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As the fight of the eye is like a glass, so is the ear a
 sonorous cave, with a hard bone, to stop and reverberate the
 sound. *Bacon.*

As we, to improve the nobler kinds of fruits, are at the ex-
 pence of walls to receive and reverberate the faint rays of the
 sun, so we, by the help of a good foil, equal the production
 of warmer countries. *Swift.*

2. To heat in an intense furnace, where the flame is reverber-
 ated upon the matter to be melted or cleaned.

Crocus martis, that is steel corroded with vinegar or sul-
 phur, and after reverberated with fire, the loadstone will not
 attract. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

To REVERBERATE. *v. n.*
 1. To be driven back; to bound back.
 The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon
 Villeroi, that they dispell'd all clouds. *Hutch.*

2. To rebound.
 REVERBERATION. *n. s.* [from *reverberation*, Fr. from *reverberare*.]
 The act of beating or driving back.

To the reflection of visible rays, small glasses suffice; but to
 the reverberation of audibles, are required greater spaces. *Bac.*

The first repetitions follow very thick; for two parallel
 walls beat the sound back on each other, like the several re-
 flections of the same image from two opposite looking-
 glasses. *Addison.*

REVERBERATORY. *adj.* [from *reverberatoire*, Fr.] Returning;
 beating back.

Good lime may be made of all kinds of slints, but they are
 hard to burn, except in a reverberatory kiln. *Mason.*

To REVERE. *v. a.* [from *revere*, Fr. *revere*, Lat.] To re-
 verence; to honour; to venerate; to regard with awe.

An emperor often stamp'd on his coins the face or orna-
 ments of his college, and we may suppose Lucius Verus
 would omit no opportunity of doing honour to Marcus
 Aurelius, whom he rather rever'd as his father, than treated
 as his partner in the empire. *Addison's Remarks on Italy.*

Jove shall again receive your pow'r,
 And rise a swain, or fall a clown. *Prior.*

Taught 'em how clemency made pow'r rever'd,
 And that the prince below'd was truly fear'd. *Prior.*

In my conquest he thy name declar'd,
 And for thy justice be thy name rever'd. *Prior.*

REVERENCE. *n. s.* [from *reverence*, Fr. *reverentia*, Lat.]
 1. Veneration; respect; awful regard.

God is greatly to be feared in the assembly of the saints;
 and to be had in reverence of all about him. *Ps. lxxviii. 7.*

When quarrels and factions are carried openly, it is a sign
 the reverence of government is lost. *Bacon's Essays.*

Higher of the genial bed,
 And with mysterious reverence I deem. *Milton.*

In your prayers, use reverent postures and the lowliest ge-
 stures of humility, remembering that we speak to God, in our
 reverence to whom we cannot exceed. *Taylor.*

A poet cannot have too great a reverence for readers. *Dryd.*
 The fear, acceptable to God, is a filial fear; an awful re-
 verence of the divine nature, proceeding from a just esteem of
 his perfections, which produces in us an inclination to his
 service, and an unwillingness to offend him. *Rogers.*

2. Act of obedience; bow; courtesy.
 Now lies he there,
 And none so poor to do him reverence. *Shakep. Jul. Cæs.*

Mordecai bowed not, nor did him reverence. *Ezra. iii. 2.*
 He led her easily forth.

Where Godfrey sat among his lords and peers,
 She reverence did, then bluish'd as one dismay'd. *Paisan.*

Had not men the hoary heads rever'd,
 Or boys paid reverence, when a man appear'd,
 Both must have dy'd. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

Upstarts the bedlams,
 And reverence made, accosted thus the queen. *Dryden.*

The monarch
 Commands into the court the beauteous Emily;
 So call'd, the same; the senate role and paid
 Becoming reverence to the royal maid. *Dryden.*

3. Title of the clergy.
 Many now in health
 Shall drop their blood, in approbation
 Of what your reverence shall incite us to. *Shakep. Hen. V.*

4. Poetical title of a father.
 O my dear father! let this kiss
 Repair those violent harms, that my two sisters
 Have in thy reverence made. *Shakep. King Lear.*

To REVERENCE. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To regard with re-
 verence; to regard with awful respect.

Those that I reverence, those I fear, the wife;
 At fools I laugh, not fear them. *Shakep. Cymbeline.*

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
 To loathsome sickness, worthily since they
 God's image did not reverence in themselves. *Milton.*

He flew Action, but despoil'd him not;
 Nor in his hate the funeral rites forgot;
 Arm'd as he was, he sent him whole below,
 And reverence'd thus the manes of his foe. *Dryden.*

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As his goodness will forbid us to dread him as slaves, so his
 majesty will command us to reverence him as sons. *Rogers.*

REVERENCER. *n. s.* [from *reverence*.] One who regards with
 reverence.

The Athenians quite sunk in their affairs; had little com-
 merce with the rest of Greece, and were become great reve-
 rences of crowned heads. *Swift.*

REVEREND. *adj.* [from *reverendus*, Fr. *reverendus*, Lat.]
 1. Venerable; deserving reverence; expecting respect by his
 appearance.

Let his lack of years be no impediment, to let him lack a
 reverend estimation. *Shakep. Merchant of Venice.*

Reverend and gracious senators.
 Onias, who had been high priest, reverend in conversation,
 and gentle in condition, prayed for the Jews. *2 Mac. xv. 12.*

Reverend old man! Jo here confest he stands. *Pope.*
 2. The honorary epithet of the clergy. We stile a clergyman,
 reverend; a bishop, right reverend; an archbishop, most re-
 verend.

A reverend fire among them came,
 Who preach'd conversion and repentance. *Milton.*

REVERENT. *adj.* [from *reverent*, Lat.] Humble; expressing sub-
 mission; testifying veneration.

They forthwith to the place
 Repairing where he judg'd them, prostrate fell
 Before him reverent. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Meet then the senior, far renown'd for sense,
 With reverent awe, but decent confidence. *Pope.*

REVERENTIAL. *adj.* [from *reverentia*, Fr. from *reverent*.] Ex-
 pressing reverence; proceeding from awe and veneration.

That oaths made in reverential fear
 Of love and his wrath may any softwear. *Donne.*

The least degree of contempt weakens religion; it properly
 consisteth in a reverential esteem of things sacred. *South.*

The reason of the institution being forgot, the after-ages
 perverted it, supposing only a reverential gratitude paid to the
 earth as the common parent. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*

All look up, with reverential awe,
 At crimes that 'scape, or triumph o'er the law. *Pope.*

REVERENTIALLY. *adv.* [from *reverentia*.] Respectfully; with
 reverence.

The Jews, reverentially declining the situation of their
 temple, place their beds from North to South. *Brown.*

REVERENTLY. *adv.* [from *reverent*.] Respectfully; with
 awe; with reverence.

Chide him for faults, and do it reverently. *Shakep.*
 To nearest ports their shatter'd ships repair,
 Where by our dreadful cannon they lay aw'd;
 So reverently men quit th' open air,
 When thunder speaks th' angry gods abroad. *Dryden.*

Then down with all thy boasted volumes, down;
 Only reserve the sacred one:
 Low, reverently low,
 Make thy stubborn knowledge bow:
 To look to heav'n be blind to all below. *Prior.*

REVERER. *n. s.* [from *revere*.] One who venerates; one who
 reveres.

When the divine revelations were committed to writing,
 the Jews were such scrupulous reverers of them, that it was the
 business of the Masorites, to number not only the sections
 and lines, but even the words and letters of the Old Testa-
 ment. *Government of the Tongue.*

REVERSAL. *n. s.* [from *reversus*.] Change of sentence.
 The king, in the reversal of the attainders of his partakers,
 had his will. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

To REVERSE. *v. a.* [from *reversus*, Lat.]
 1. To turn upside down.
 A pyramid reversed may stand upon his point, if balanced
 by admirable skill. *Temple's Miscellany.*

2. To overturn; to subvert.
 These now controul a wretched people's fate,
 These can divide, and these reverse the state. *Pope.*

3. To turn back.
 Michael's sword stay'd not;
 But with swift wheel reverse, deep entering shar'd
 Satan's right side. *Milton.*

4. To contradict; to repeal.
 Better it was in the eye of his understanding, that some-
 time an erroneous sentence definitive should prevail, till the
 same authority, perceiving such oversight, might afterwards
 correct or reverse it, than that stricts should have respite to
 grow, and not come speedily unto some end. *Hooker's Pref.*

A decree was made, that they had forfeited their liberties;
 and albeit they made great moans, yet could they not pro-
 cure this sentence to be reversed. *Hayward.*

Death, his doom which I
 To mitigate thus plead, not to reverse,
 To better life shall yield him. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

Though grace may have reversed the condemning sentence,
 and sealed the sinner's pardon before God, yet it may have
 left no transcript of that pardon in the sinner's breast. *South.*

They seem to do best, who, taking useful hints from
 facts, carry them in their minds to be judged of, by what

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they shall find in history to confirm or reverse these imperfect
 observations. *Locke.*

5. To turn to the contrary.
 These plain characters we rarely find,
 Though strong the bent, yet quick the turns of mind;
 Or puzzling contraries confound the whole,
 Or affections quite reverse the soul. *Pope.*

6. To put each in the place of the other.
 With what tyranny custom governs men; it makes that
 reputable in one age, which was a vice in another; and re-
 verses even the distinctions of good and evil. *Rogers.*

7. To recall; to renew. Obsolete.
 Well knowing true all he did rehearse,
 And to his fresh remembrance did reverse
 The ugly view of his deformed crimes. *Fairy Queen.*

To REVERSE. *v. n.* [from *revertere*, *reversus*, Lat.] To return. *Spenser.*
 REVERSE. *n. s.* [from the verb.]

1. Change; vicissitude.
 The strange reverse of fate you see;
 I pity'd you, now you may pity me. *Dryden's Aurengz.*

By a strange reverse of things, Justinian's law, which for
 many ages was neglected, does now obtain, and the Theo-
 dosian code is in a manner antiquated. *Baker.*

2. A contrary; an opposite.
 Count Tariff appeared the reverse of Goodman sack. *Add.*

The performances, to which God has annexed the promises
 of eternity, are just the reverse of all the pursuits of sense. *Rog.*

3. [Revers, Fr.] The side of the coin on which the head is
 not impressed.

As the Romans set down the image and inscription of the
 consul, afterward of the emperor on the one side, so they
 changed the reverse always upon new events. *Camden.*

Our guard upon the royal side;
 On the reverse our beauty's pride. *Waller.*

Several reverses are owned to be the representations of an-
 tique figures. *Addison on Ancient Medals.*

REVERSIBLE. *adj.* [from *reversibilis*, Fr. from *reverse*.] Capable of
 being reversed.

REVERSION. *n. s.* [from *reversion*, Fr. from *reverse*.]
 1. The state of being to be possessed after the death of the pre-
 sent possessor.

As were our England in reversion his,
 And he our subjects next degree in hope. *Shakep. Rich. II.*

A life in reversion is not half so valuable, as that which
 may at present be entered on. *Hammond's Fundamentals.*

2. Succession; right of succession.
 He was very old, and had out-lived most of his friends;
 many persons of quality being dead, who had, for recom-
 pence of services, procured the reversion of his office. *Claren.*

Upon what ground can a man promise himself a future re-
 pentance, who cannot promise himself a futurity? whose life
 depends upon his breath, and is so restrained to the present,
 that it cannot secure to itself the reversion of the very next
 minute. *South's Sermon.*

So many candidates there stand for wit,
 A place at court is scarce so hard to get;
 In vain they crowd each other at the door;
 For e'en reversion are all begg'd before. *Dryden.*

REVERSIONARY. *adj.* [from *reversion*.] To be enjoyed in
 succession.

There are multitudes of reversionary patents and reversionary
 promises of preferments. *Arbutnot.*

To REVERT. *v. a.* [from *revertus*, Lat.]
 1. To change; to turn to the contrary.

Wretched her subjects, gloomy sits the queen,
 Till happy chance revert the cruel scene;
 And apish folly, with her wild resort
 Of wit and jest, disturbs the solemn court. *Prior.*

2. To reverberate.

The stream boils
 Around the stone, or from the hollow'd bank
 Reverted plays in undulating flow. *Thomson.*

To REVERT. *v. n.* [from *revertur*, old Fr.] To return; to fall back.

My arrows,
 Too slightly timber'd for so loud a wind,
 Would have reverted to my bow again. *Shakep. Hamlet.*

If his tenant and patentee shall dispose of his gift without
 his kingly assent, the lands shall revert to the king. *Bacon.*

REVERT. *n. s.* [from the verb.] Return; recurrence. A mu-
 sical term.

Hath not musick her figures the same with rhetoric? what
 is a revert but her antitrophe? *Peacham of Musick.*

REVERTIBLE. *adj.* [from *revert*.] Returnable.

REVERY. *n. s.* [from *reversie*, Fr.] Looie musing; irregular thought.
 Revery is when ideas float in our mind, without any re-
 flection or regard of the understanding. *Locke.*

If the minds of men were laid open, we should see but
 little difference between that of the wise man and that of the
 fool; there are infinite reveries and numberless extravagancies
 pass through both. *Addison.*

I am really so far gone, as to take pleasure in reveries of
 this kind. *Pope.*

To REVERT.